Yong No Lee*: A new variety of Setaria viridis

李 永 魯*: エノコログサの一変種

The plant in question was collected in gardens located near the building of Educational Department and Komagome Junior College of the University of Tokyo. Setaria viridis, S. glauca and S. faberii were also found with the plant in these areas. It seems that the plant has been widely distributed in Asia from China to Korea and Japan. Many taxonomists might have been treated the plant as Setaria viridis (a purpulish one).

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Prof. Hiroshi Hara for his kind suggestions and encouragements during the investigation. Thanks are also extended to Dr. J. Ohwi and Dr. K. Hisauchi for their valuable advices on the problem.

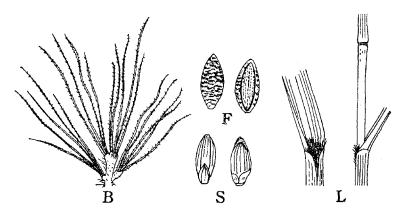


Fig. 1. Setaria viridis var. angustifolia. B. bristles, F. caryopsis, S. spikelets, L. ligule.

Setaria viridis (L.) Beauv. var. angustifolia Y. Lee, var. nov.

Annua. Culmi erecti, tenues, 60-80 cm alti. Vaginae foliorum glabrae, margine superne ciliatae. Ligula dense hirta. Laminae foliorum suberectae carinatae, 15-25 cm longae, 4 mm latae. Inflorescentia spiciformis, 4-5 cm longa, 7-8 mm lata, purpurascens. Rami paniculae 3-5-spiculati. Setae 4-5, 4-6 mm longae, purpurascentes, leviter flexuosae. Spiculae fertiles in pedicello solitariae,

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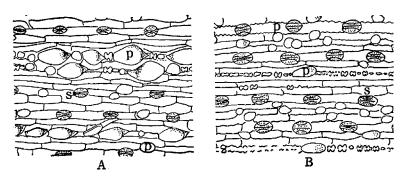


Fig. 2. Epidermis of leaf blade (abaxial). A. Setaria viridis, B. S. v. var. angustifolia. P. prickle, S. stoma.

2 mm longae, 0.8 mm latae. Gluma prima 0.7 mm longa, 3-nervis, gluma secunda lemma sterile leviter brevior, 5-nervis. Caryopsis plano-convexa rugosa.

Japan, Motofujicho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo (University of Tokyo), leg. Y.N. Lee, Sept. 3, 1963. Type in TI.

This variety is allied to Setaria viridis, but differs in having 5 (4) bristles on each pedicel, and very narrow and subcrect leaf blades. The culms are slender and tall. All the elements of epidermis are smaller than those of S. viridis excepting the stomata. (Fig. 1, 2.)

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エノコログサに似て,葉が細長く斜上して立ち,穂は紫色をして小穂の下には普通5本の剛毛がある。このものはエノコログサ,キンエノコログサなどと,まじって生えている。過去の採集品から見てもこの型のエノコログサはアジアの大陸に広く分布しているようである。本植物に久内清孝先生はホソバノエノコログサの和名を与えられた。

□杉本順一:日本草本植物総検索誌(双子葉篇)p. 832 1,8,1965,六月社,2,500円。 既刊日本樹本総検索誌が 1961 年に出現され,将来刊行される単子葉篇と合せて日本高 等植物の総検索誌となるわけである。著者は 1936 年に日本樹木総検索表なる単行本を 世に送り出したが,更にその改訂版を企て,1951年6月に植物検索誌第1巻(上)9月 に(下),翌1952年に第7巻として単子葉植物(1)の3部を出版しただけで中止してい たのであるが,今回これらを改定総合してまとめたものがこれである。植物を簡単に検 索するとき,一応見当をつけるのに便利であるから早く単子葉をもまとめてもらいたい。